

GOVERNOR OF COREA DENIES PERSECUTION

Count Terauchi Says Missionaries Have Free Hand in the Country.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED

Japan Endeavoring to Raise Plane of Civilization, He Says.

Seoul, Korea, Sept. 6.—Acting upon instructions of the Imperial Japanese Government, which in turn were given upon his own request, made several weeks ago, his Excellency General Count K. Terauchi, Governor of the civil branch and Commander in Chief of the forces in Korea, will continue to be published to-morrow a denial of the charges that Christians are persecuted by his orders or that members of the Christian churches are harassed by the Japanese authorities. The statement is said to be the first of its kind ever issued by authority of the Government.

The statement further declares that many of the outrages and hardships reported in the foreign press, particularly that of China and of India, are wholly without foundation in fact, doing a great injustice to the Japanese Government and people and tending to arouse a greater ill feeling between the races in Korea.

Count Terauchi's statement has been for several days in the hands of Government printers and is to be issued in Japanese, Korean, Chinese and English to-morrow. In its preamble it declares that no notice would have been taken of these malicious accusations against the officials of the empire were this not a time of such sadness and bereavement that I cannot countenance by silence any unworthy reflection upon the merits of his late sacred Majesty nor of his present illustrious Majesty the Mikado.

The statement says in part: "It has been called to the attention of the High Government at Tokio and to the Government service in the political division of Korea that throughout all the Eastern countries, including China, Hongkong and the Philippines, as well as in the Christian countries of Europe and America, that gross misstatements of fact have been made relative to the administration of civil and military affairs in this political division of the empire. It would seem that the malicious statements have made it appear as if the empire of Japan was conducting within the borders of Korea a war of petty persecution upon the inhabitants who have embraced the Western form of religion, and it has been asserted that the Government in its administration has shown itself opposed to the Christian Church.

"These falsehoods have been published industriously throughout the mainland of Asia and it has so happened that the present representative of Japan's power in Korea, the General Count Commander in Chief, has seen with his own eyes translations made of these false articles published in the press of Shanghai, Hongkong and Calcutta. I am of the opinion that the same untruths have very likely been repeated in the journals of London, St. Petersburg and other cities of Europe and America.

"It is not possible, neither is it called for, that the Administration take upon itself to particularize in the denial of these willful and untruthful statements. To the Government I have made adequate and detailed reply to such special incidents as are alleged to have taken place, and to me that is sufficient. But in fear lest it be thought I, as representative of the Emperor, be backward in asserting that which is true and denying that which is untrue I command it to be known that neither with the power, desire, wish, connivance nor sanction of the Government has any person or persons been persecuted or persecuted on account of any religious views, beliefs or practices whatsoever.

Missionaries Well Received.
"The Japanese Imperial Government does not persecute or prosecute persons for their beliefs; neither does it, in any circumstances, permit or sanction such. A man, a woman or a child, or any number of them, may believe as they will; but if they act contrary to the laws they are subject to punishment in accordance with the penalties prescribed.

"It is not in accordance with the truths of history to believe or assume that the Japanese Imperial Government, as such, is opposed to the religious beliefs or church practices of the Christians. I am not of such authority that I may speak for my Government unadvisedly upon such a matter, but I believe myself well within official bounds if I assert that Government opposition to the Christian religion or any other religion that does not actually conflict with the laws of the State has been known within Japanese dominions. Christian missionaries, whether medical and lay, have been ever welcomed to Japan and have found as warm and adherents among the Japanese people. They have likewise been welcomed in Korea, many of them under the Protectorate established by the Imperial Government. They will continue to be so received and kindly treated so long as they confine their teachings to matters of morality and a better life.

"It has been charged many times during the past few months, or since the April arrests, that a greater number of the prisoners on trial or awaiting arraignment for political offenses, than upon examination I found to be such, were of the Christian faith, and that another wholly untrue, i. e., that because of their church affiliations these persons were arrested.

"This last is without a semblance of truth. I did not know, had not inquired, and did not care about the religious affiliations of the many persons who were arrested. I am determined to answer the charges of persecution of the civil or military laws. It has never appeared to make any difference as to what a person's belief is if that person's actions are lawful. Even according to Christian belief it is what one does, not what one thinks, that makes him amenable to the law.

"But with these published statements before me I ordered that an investigation be made among the total of 150 prisoners confined in the various jails of Korea and I did find that more than half of them, 151, were native Christians to the Christian religion. But upon the most careful inquiry among

the officers of the military secret service and the police I could not learn of a single arrest that had been made because of the religion of the party. Still further I ascertained that the military and police officials having charge of such matters were ignorant of the religious views and practices of the greater number of the prisoners.

"Some exceptions to this general statement must be noted, to wit: That the Government officials did discover in several instances, notably those of the Christian Girls' School, the white society and the He'dong Church, that native converts were in league against the Government. And further the fact that a number of the prominent persons apprehended on charges of conspiracy were also prominent Korean Christians had a tendency in certain quarters perhaps to create the impression that the Administration police were seeking out only malcontents who belonged to the churches of the missionaries.

"Another fact may be cited: The Christian missionaries, who were all powerful in court and official circles before the coming of the Imperial Protectorate, were obliged to fall from their places of great influence, for the administration of Japanese law is neither a matter of sentiment nor influence. I would not want to say that the old Korean regime was handicapped by the presence and influence of foreigners, for I have no relations with that subject; but the present administration has its own officials for the performance of certain prescribed duties in certain ways and is not indulgent to the extent of permitting outside interference.

"The administration has its own views as to the proper methods to be pursued in the creating of peace, industry and prosperity within the shores of this political division, and it has no desire for the advice or interference from any channels other than those purely official and superior.

Answers Cruelty Charges.
"It has been widely published and asserted that cruel and unusual means have been adopted by the administration toward the masses of the Korean people and that it was apparently the desire of the Government to drive the native inhabitants from their country, to the end that natives of Japan be installed in their places.

"So far as this bare statement is concerned I am disinclined at first thought to countenance it with a reply. Yet for the sake of the national reputation of my country and countrymen among the peoples of the world I shall make answer in these terms: "First, Japan knows it is her duty to bring this political division up to a worthy plane of activity and industry.

"Secondly, she is spending millions of gold and the time of thousands of officials, civil and military, to accomplish this end.

"Thirdly, the nations are watching carefully the progress of civilization in Korea.

"With these three things in mind it must be understood that unless the native Korean indicates by his ability and enterprise his desire to keep abreast of the new order of things, which means progress, he will have only himself to blame if he falls behind.

"All civilized and progressive nations have pursued in the past and are today pursuing the same, methods and tactics. Great Britain sets a plane or standard in Africa, Egypt and other places; the French declare their own standard in North Africa, the United States in the Philippines, Germany, Belgium and Holland in their respective possessions. The inhabitants of these various countries must rise to the mark that is set for them, not the nearer comes descend to the old level of the natives.

"It is precisely this in Korea: The Korean has been for centuries satisfied with things as they have been. He has not as yet fully awakened to the needs and improvements of this day, and he resents the innovations and changes that are being brought about, or have been brought about. He has been satisfied with the ways of other centuries, and when civilization attempts to improve his condition he believes his personal rights are being infringed upon.

"The political district of Korea is a large territory and is capable of the support of many millions of people. The industries of the country must be fostered and taught; highways and bridges must be built, railroads and mines must be put into operation, schools established, sound currency introduced, banking, commerce and shipping encouraged.

"These are the things Japan is trying to do in Korea, what Japan will do is going to-day. And she is not putting her great enterprises into operation by acts of petty cruelties against individuals. Nor by the persecution or persecution of any religious sect, society or creed; but she is applying the same laws in all matters of civil and military procedure that are found in the original provinces of the empire."

Proclamation to Be Spread.
Count Terauchi's proclamation is to be sent broadcast throughout Korea. At the present time native Christians in all sections of the country are on the border of panic, owing to the large number of arrests that have been made among the converts. The various missionaries will be asked to read the statement to their congregations and at the same time Korean and Japanese religious leaders will be commanded to read and translate the words of the Governor-General in all districts of the kingdom.

"So great has been the agitation caused in all parts by the statements indicating a state of religious persecution in the land, sanctioned, if not actually commanded by the Government, that local clashes between sects of Japanese, Korean Shintoists and Christians have been very frequent, in some instances resulting in fatalities. In the larger cities and towns the authority of the military has been sufficient to maintain order, but in many of the remote parts, to which the police system has not as yet been extended, riots and encounters between races and creeds have been so numerous that whole neighborhoods are in a state of constant unrest.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

LISBON.—A serious outbreak of plague has occurred at Angra, on the island of Teuleira, capital of the Azores.

PARIS.—The French Government honored American sculpture by buying the statue of Edward Tuck by Andrew O'Connor of Massachusetts. The bust is to be placed in the Luxembourg gallery.

LONDON.—It is reported here that the six Powers who failed in negotiating the Chinese loan have agreed to revise their position to a conference the purpose of which is to press China for the payment of the \$10,000,000 Boxer indemnities.

AMERICAN KILLED BY REBELS IN DURANGO

Plantation Manager Murdered, but U. S. Consul, Reported Dead, Is Alive.

FELIX DIAZ IN REVOLT

Ex-President's Nephew Joins With Aguilar Against Madero.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Another American has been killed in Mexico. Theodore Hamm, United States Consul at Durango, telegraphed the State Department to-day that Hubert L. Russell, an American, was murdered on September 29 by a band of rebels under the command of Luis Caso. Russell was manager of a hacienda in the southeastern part of the State of Durango. This plantation is owned by Allen C. McCaughy, the United States Vice-Consul at Durango. Earlier reports from Mexico stated that McCaughy was killed, but these were disproved later. Troops are now in pursuit of Caso and his force.

A new turn was given to the already serious situation in the South of Mexico to-day by reports of fresh revolts in that region. It is stated that Gen. Aguilar, the former Federal commander, has wiped out a force of about 200 Federal soldiers and taken possession of the State of Durango. The significance of these reports is found in the fact that Felix Diaz is the nephew of former President Diaz, and that he is understood to be operating in conjunction with Gen. Aguilar. Advice received indicates that Gen. Aguilar's force began operations in the State of Vera Cruz, is now close to Gen. Diaz, who is in Puebla, an adjoining State. Mexican Federal troops were victorious in a skirmish which took place in Canyon Aurora, near the line of the National National Railways. It is stated that about 500 men were engaged in this battle on each side.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 2.—The heaviest loss in the present Mexican revolution in the north occurred in the vicinity of the Musquiz Monday evening when 205 were killed in a battle between rebels and Federals at Aura Pass, not far from Mexico.

The details reached here to-day: seven Federal officers were killed. There were about 500 men on each side, the Federals being commanded by Gen. Blazquez. Last night the rebels retreated in the face of the Federal reinforcements. The rebels were commanded by Pascual Orozco.

ST. THOMAS SCHEME FAILS.

Danish Company Relinquishes Concession on the Island's Harbor.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2.—The Danish West India Company, of which Prince Valdemar is president, has relinquished its ninety-nine year concession for developing the harbor of St. Thomas, D. W. I., and reviving that port. It still intends to begin the work of improving the harbor shortly and this will be completed in time for the opening of the Panama Canal. The company, however, has postponed the establishment of the various proposed industries.

The issue of the capital stock of the company was a failure, as only one-fourth of the \$5,250,000 offered was subscribed. It is hoped to raise the money elsewhere.

This company received its concession from the Danish Government last January. It proposed to fit up the harbor so that it could accommodate the largest ships afloat. It also planned to construct large docks, shipyards and warehouses and make the port the international commercial shipping centre of the West Indies. Danish financiers had great hopes of the success of the scheme.

DANISH MINISTER SAILS.

Dr. Bruun Returning to Old Post at Washington.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 2.—Dr. Bruun, who was recently appointed to his old post as Danish Minister at Washington, sailed for the United States to-day to take up his post.

HARRY LAUDER IS ILL.

Scottish Comedian Is Suffering From a Painful Ulcer.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 2.—Harry Lauder, the Scottish comedian, is suffering from a painful intestinal ulcer.

A specialist has been consulted.

BANDITS SCARE WORSHIPPERS.

Enter Spanish Church and Attempt to Kidnap Rich Man.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—While the population of Castile was attending mass to-day four bandits armed with blunderbusses entered and threatened to shoot any one who moved.

They then went to the choir gallery with the intention of kidnapping Manuel Valles, a wealthy Spaniard, when a Civil Guard captain of the name of Garcia, who was in the church, fired his revolver.

The bandits fled. The Civil Guards are pursuing them.

SPAIN SEES GENERAL STRIKE.

Parliament Will Meet to Try to Solve Problem.

BARCELONA, Oct. 2.—Premier Canalejas to-day consulted with Senor Maura on the question of summoning Parliament for the purpose of devising an immediate remedy to be utilized in case the threatened general railway strike should materialize.

It will be impossible to maintain an adequate train service in Spain if the strike, now confined to a few districts, becomes general.

KING IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Victor Emmanuel and Queen Have Very Narrow Escape.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. ROME, Oct. 2.—An automobile which was conveying the King and Queen from Pisa to San Rossore to-day collided with a trolley car.

The promptness of the chauffeur of the automobile and the motorman of the trolley car in applying the brakes diminished the shock and prevented a serious accident.

HOPE YET POWERS WILL PREVENT BALKANS WAR

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declaring extreme satisfaction with the mobilization of the entire army.

A late despatch from Belgrade says the Catholic Albanians have separated from the Mohammedan Albanians and are forming separate bands. They have proclaimed King Nicholas of Montenegro their sovereign.

The cabinet of Constantinople, who have been on strike for the last few days, returned to work to-day so as not to embarrass the Government. They sent a deputation to the War office offering the use of their horses and cabs for transportation.

Train service from Constantinople into Bulgaria has stopped completely. Passengers on the last trains reach Constantinople from the Bulgarian frontier report that they heard firing.

The Turkish press is eager for war and is ardent in support of the Government.

An extraordinary session of the Bulgarian Sobranje has been called for Saturday, the purpose of which is to sanction the declaration of martial law and approve the necessary expenditure for the mobilization of the army.

The hope that the representatives of the Powers might intervene successfully was greeted in Sofia to-day by the receipt by the Ambassadors of duplicate notes. These notes asked that the Balkan States and Turkey be allowed to settle their difficulties without interference, they stated that it was not an attempt to steal territory for which the States are uniting, but because of high-handed and cruel methods which Turkey has been using in Macedonia toward Macedonian Christians.

Officially the frontier mobilization is only a demonstration, but in reality it is looked upon as a serious preparation for war. Greece in particular has many scores to settle with Turkey, and other States are not lacking in bitterness.

Greece is holding a number of Greek vessels at Piræus, and has already chartered one of them for the transportation of troops.

The Greek Government to-day purchased four torpedo boats which were under construction on the Mersey for the Argentine Government. One of the vessels is ready to sail and the others will be completed within a few days.

The Turkish embassy and the Bulgarian legation here have been without Greek news from home for twenty-four hours.

Although diplomats here received the report of actual violence with incredulity, the belief of business men in the tenaciousness of the situation is shown by the fact that Greek vessels were practically uninsurable to-day at Lloyd's. The rate on British steamers was 20 shillings and on German and Austrian vessels 50 shillings, but business was practically at a standstill. The Hamburg underwriters are cancelling war risks, leaving the policies valid for two weeks. The premiums on war risk policies are 25 per cent. higher than the old ones.

Paris sends the first glimmer of optimism. While the war fever is undiminished, it is thought that financial considerations will prevent an outbreak. There is a European control of some loans to the Balkan States, and in some proportion the actual revenues are in the hands of international commissions. It is pointed out that the rates at which the Balkan allies would have to borrow in war times would be prohibitive.

Premier Poincaré's Wednesday afternoon weekly reception of the Ambassadors in Paris was unusually animated and lasted from 2:30 until after 5 o'clock. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors had a long conversation, and the Turkish and German Charges d'Affaires talked at length with M. Poincaré.

King Nicholas of Montenegro addressed a large crowd in front of his palace at Cetinje last night and said that the mobilization of the troops did not mean war. Police are guarding the Turkish Legation at the Montenegrin capital against violence from excited citizens.

The Italian fleet continues to maneuver in the Aegean Sea, but nothing is known of any landing having been made or other action taken.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2.—Sympathy with the Slavs has been shown here by Russian officers during the War of office with requests to be allowed to perform volunteer service with the Serbian and Bulgarian armies. All these requests have been refused.

NEW YORK GREEKS READY.

1,000 to Leave To-day for Athens—Others Will Follow.

The Greek newspaper *Panellenic* published yesterday afternoon the royal decree commanding a rally to the colors for the apparently unavoidable conflict in which Greece and the Balkan States will engage with Turkey. It wasn't very long after the papers had begun to circulate through the Greek neighborhoods that evidences of widespread interest in the Balkan situation made their appearance.

In the streets and shops and particularly in the employment agencies groups of men gathered and talked. One would read a few lines and then all would join in an enthusiastic discussion, to be interrupted only by a further reading. The newspapers were selling fast and by 6 o'clock men and boys were climbing about two long flights of stairs up to see if they couldn't find a few more copies.

S. A. Kanihaky, the editor, said that it was his latest day. In some time he would circulate through the Washington street quarter or along Sixth avenue between Twenty-sixth and Forty-second streets, and here and there he would see somebody that looked as if he could speak back as well as take in a bit of the English language he learned that there is here a sure enough feeling that something is going to happen in the south-eastern corner of Europe. Everywhere could be got declarations that the call to the colors would not go unheeded.

At the office of the Greek Consul-General at 33 South William street it was learned that 1,000 Greeks will leave this morning on the steamship Macedonia, sailing for the Piræus and that the majority of these are young men responding to the call of the sovereign.

BULGARIANS HERE TO AID.

Some Returning to Fight, Others Sending War Funds.

A meeting was held at the Bulgarian Home at 3 Morris street last night by the Bulgarian-Macedonian League of New

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¶ All large open ends, in plain colors, effective figures, and the newest combinations. In fact, all the new Fall patterns, in the following colors: Navy, brown, royal, tan, gray, helio, purple, and green. A wonderful selection of designs, and a saving which is big enough to warrant consideration even on the purchase of a single scarf.

Men's Mocha Gloves

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¶ The Mocha glove is in a class by itself. Every season it grows more popular. This year you cannot buy it anywhere even at 1.50, though today you can buy it at 1.15 at Saks.

¶ A real Mocha, too. Not a number two company playing the provinces. But a fine, genuine Mocha, bluish gray in color, and soft as the down on a woman's cheek. Stylish, distinctive, suitable for day and dress wear, well made, comfortable, serviceable, the equal of kid, and superior to suede.

Avoid Mochas of a pink-and-whitish cast. They are as an Oriental rug offered on the verandah of a Summer hotel. Get the blue gray Mocha, and get it now at Saks' while the price is low. Regular and cadet fingers.

Men's Raincoats at 8.75

actual value 12.50

you certainly have the best of this rainy-day argument

¶ When you buy a raincoat at Saks', no matter what you pay for it, you are buying the best raincoat value the town affords. You can bank on its workmanship and rainproof qualities, and nine times out of ten you will find that it costs less at Saks' than elsewhere. All of which is by way of introducing the rubberized raincoats in this anniversary sale, for they are regular 12.50 garments, and marked at 8.75 for this sale only.

¶ Made of imported Parametta, all seams cemented and strapped, and designed with Raglan shoulders. Swagger, rangy, roomy, rain-resisting garments, which the wise man will acquire while the other fellow is thinking it over.

ITALO-TURKISH PEACE?

Unconfirmed Reports Come From Vienna and Constantinople.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 2.—Reports here from Vienna and Constantinople are to the effect that peace between Italy and Turkey is on the eve of conclusion. The statements are emphatic and persistent, but are wholly unofficial. There is nothing on the subject from Rome.

FIRST CLASH AT VIENNA.

Turkish and Bulgarian Reservists Fight at Railroad Station.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. VIENNA, Oct. 2.—Parties of Turkish and Bulgarian reservists, who were leaving here to-night, clashed at the railway station. The police separated them.

The Delegations met to-day amid great excitement, but reassuring statements which were made in behalf of Count von Berchtold, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the Powers were working for peace, allayed the anxiety.

Emperor Francis Joseph paid a visit to King George of Greece, which lasted nearly an hour. The Austrian monarch is credited with saying: "I hope and believe that it will be possible to

avoid war. Hope must not be abandoned notwithstanding the military preparations."

The story that the allies are about to send an ultimatum to Turkey is current here as elsewhere, but cannot be confirmed. The best informed people say the ultimatum has not yet been delivered.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The newspapers ascribe to Herr Kiderlen-Waechter, the Foreign Secretary, a statement admitting that the mobilizations of the armies of Turkey and the allies had brought war very near, but the efforts of the Powers toward peace would continue. If, unfortunately, they should fail, Germany need not be immediately anxious.

as it was positively to be hoped that the conflict would be localized. The Minister ascribes the panics everywhere to technical causes.

GARIBALLI OFFERS SERVICES.

Would Serve With Greek Army—Khedive Leaves Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Ricotti Garibaldi has offered to serve in the Greek army. He has already fought with the Cubans and Venezuelans and served two years in the Panama Canal labor quarters department. The Khedive of Egypt left for Cairo to-day.

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